

THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. IV.

MEREDITH, N. H., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

NO. 175.

THE MILKING HOUR.

One good old Boss, stand quietly now,
And don't be turning your head this way.
You're looking for Donald, it's plain to see,
But he won't be here to-day.

Nobly came with me, dear old Boss,
Not even to carry my pail; for you see,
Donald's gone whistling down the lane,
And Donald is wed with me.

And all because of a trifling thing:
He asked me a question, and I said "Nay,"
I never dreamt that he would not guess
It was only a woman's way.

I wonder if Donald has ever learned
The motto of "Try and try again."

I think, if he had, it might have been
He had not learned in vain.

And there needsn't have stretched between
us two.

On this fair evening, the meadow wide,
And I needn't have milked alone so long,

With nobody at my side.

What is it he said to me yester eve,
Something about—about my eyes?

It's strange how clever that Donald can be,
That is, whenever he tries.

Now, Bosy, old cow, you minnit tell
That I've cried a little while milking you;

For, don't you see? it is nothing to me.

What Donald may choose to do.

If the birds go whistling down the lane,
I chose to sing gayly coming here.

But it's lonely without him, after all,

Now isn't it, Bosy dear?

I—hark! who's that? Oh, Donald it's you
Did you speak?—excuse me—what did you say?

May you carry my pail?" Well, yes, at least,

I suppose, if you try, you may.

But, Donald, if I had answered No,

You know what I would have occurred to you.

Not to vexed as a woman's way.

But to try what coaxing would do?

—M. D. Bricke, in *Harper's Weekly*.

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

THE EARLY INDIAN WARS.

Stories of marvelous and ingenuous escapes were the romance of the colonies, and such adventures date back to the earliest Indian war in Virginia, where a man and his wife, who had been spared in the wholesale slaughter, found their opportunity while the Indians were dancing for joy over the acquisition of a white man's boat that had drifted ashore.

These captives got into a canoe, and soon afterward surprised their friends into the settlements, who had believed them to be dead. Very like this was the escape of Anthony Brackett and his wife in Maine. They were left to follow on after their captors, who were eager to reach a plundering party in time to share in the spoil. Brackett's wife found a broken bark canoe, which she mended with a needle and thread; the whole family then put to sea in this rickety craft, and at length reached Black Point, where they got on board a vessel. A little lad of eleven years named Eammon took in Philip's war, made his way thirty miles or more to the settlements. Two sons of the famous Hannah Bradley effected an ingenious escape, lying all the first day in a hollow log and using their provisions to make friends with the dogs that had tracked them. They journeyed in extreme peril and suffering for nine days, and one of them fell down with exhaustion just as they were entering a white settlement.

A young girl in Massachusetts, after three weeks of captivity, made a bridle of bark, and catching a horse, rode all night through the woods to Concord, Mrs. Dean, taken at Oyster River in 1694, was left, with her daughter, in charge of an old Indian while the rest finished their work of destruction. The old fellow asked his prisoner what would cure a pain in his head. She recommended him to drink some rum taken from her house. This put him to sleep, and the woman and child got away. Another down-east captive, with the fitting name of Toogood, while his captor during an attack on a settlement was disengaging a piece of string with which to tie him, jerked the Indian's gun from under his arm, and leveling it at his head got safely away.

Escaping captives endured great hardships. One Bard, taken in Pennsylvania, lived nine days on a few buds and four snakes. Mrs. Ingles, captured in the valley of Virginia, escaped in company with a German woman from a place for down the Ohio River. After narrowly avoiding discovery and recapture, they succeeded in ascending the south bank of the Ohio for some hundreds of miles. When within a few days' travel of settlements, they were so reduced by famine that the German woman, enraged that she had been persuaded to desert the Indian flesh-pots, and crazed with hunger, made an unsuccessful attack on her companion with cannibal intentions.

The most famous of all the escapes was that of Hannah Duston, Mary Neff, and a boy, Samuel Leonardson. These three were carried off with many others, in 1697, in the attack on Haverhill. Mrs. Duston's infant child having been killed by the Indians. When the captives had separated, the party to whom the two women and the boy were assigned encamped on an island in the Merrimac River. At midnight, the captives secured hatchets and killed ten Indians—two men, two women, and six children—one favorite boy, whom they meant to spare, and one badly wounded woman, escaping. After they had left the camp, the fugitives remembered that nobody in the settlements would believe, without evidence, that they had performed so despicable an action; they therefore returned and scalped the Indians after which they settled all the canoes on the island but one, and in this escaped down the Merrimac, and finally reached Haverhill. This was much as exploit as made the actions immediately famous in that bold time. The Massachusetts General Court gave Mrs. Duston twenty-five pounds, and granted half that amount to each of her companions. The sum of their dar-

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Jay Gould on the Witness Stand and What He Has to Say.

Many captives never returned. Besides those who were put to death, and those who died of famine, fatigue, and disease, a large number of the younger ones adopted Indian habits, intermarried with the savages, and remained in the tribes. These were spoken of with bitterness in New England as contributing to increase the enemies of their country. A lad, Timothy Rice, captured in Massachusetts during Philip's war, became one of the six chiefs of the Catholic Mohawks in Canada; and Eunice Williams, daughter of the Deersfield Indian, married and remained in the tribe from which her family had suffered so much. She visited Deersfield in after years, wearing a blanket and a crucifix. Children were now and then recovered who had forgotten their mother-tongue and who had become savages in habit. When Mrs. Johnson, of New Hampshire, after a tedious captivity, got her husband again, one son was an accomplished savage, handling the bow and speaking only the Mohawk, and one daughter knew nothing but the language, religion and culture of a Montreal convent. A lad from the mountains of Pennsylvania, when released, refused to return home; his father visited him among the Indians of Ohio, and won his affection, and so brought him back, but he spent his life as a pioneer, and was to the last an Indian in habit and feeling.

Formal rites of adoption, not unlike those in use in some ancient communities, were sometimes performed in the case of adults who were taken to replace some dead tribesmen. Colonel James Smith, who was captured while a young man in Pennsylvania and beaten to insensibility in running the gauntlet, was at length formally adopted to replace a chief. He was taken into the water, immersed, and roughly scrubbed by some savages to get off the accumulated wealth of capital?

"Yes, sir. Capital's profit is growing smaller year by year. The manufacturers are working on the principle of making a greater quantity at lower prices.

Labor gets the benefit of such an arrangement. I think the profit to the manufacturer is less here than abroad, and the profit to labor is greater. There is a surplus of labor unplaced at the time. The workers, however, soon place themselves and seek homes in the new and still unsettled parts of the country. Land grants to railroads have not been an unmixed evil. The railroads have settled the land and increased the value of the Government's part of the land. I have myself discovered bonanza farms. I like to sell small farms. It is not to the interest of railroads to sell land to land speculators. The roads want the produce to carry. It has been my experience that men who are industrious will succeed. You can most always find something behind the failure of a man."

"What proportion of the American capitalists are self-made?"

"Nearly all. They have made their own fortune. There has been no system of inherited wealth among capitalists in this country. I don't think there is any aristocracy of wealth here, nor will there be in the future. The laws of this country don't permit entailment of estates. You will it to your children, and they dissipate it as much as you could wish. Your hired man may be your master in time. There is no danger of any great association of corporate wealth in the future endangering the liberty or happiness of the people. The danger lies in the accumulation of large bodies of uneducated laborers. We should develop and extend the education of the masses. Education is the protection against future harm. It would benefit labor more than anything else."

"Are labor unions injurious or beneficial?"

"I can't say. I haven't paid much attention to that subject."

"Wouldn't it be practical to establish in manufacturing businesses some system of assurance whereby part of the laborer's earnings, and perhaps the profits of capital, could be put into a fund to be used in the laborer's old age, when he is unemployed?"

"The trouble about assurance among laboring men is that it is a good thing in theory but not in practice. The drones would be apt to get a hold of the money and spend it. With the fund under the control of employers the plan might work."

"I don't think," said Mr. Gould, in conclusion, "that there is any future danger to be apprehended from corporate franchises. The fact that they are not exclusive removes that danger. They are not monopolies. A monopoly, combining all the railroads, or any of the great corporate industries, is an impossibility. Nobody need have any fear from me. I brought nothing into the world and it is certain I can't take anything away with me. I believe that men should be so educated that if they found no room in a certain industry they could turn their hand to something else."

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TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Two regular monthly Temperance meetings were held in the Methodist Church Saturday evening. Quite a good audience was present. Mr. Wm. Thornton, president, opened the meeting, by announcing the speaker of the evening, and called upon the glee club for an opening solo, to which they responded "Hark! the声 of the Psalmist." Then Mr. C. K. Wright then read the 19th Psalm and offered prayer, after which the glee club sang again. Rev. Q. H. Shiloh, as speaker of the evening, then spoke for about forty minutes upon the subject, "How to Reach the Young," which he divided into three parts. First, "Example is better than precept"; second, "Consistency"; third, "Influence." Upon each part, he said, "Young people are more easily influenced by example and imitation than by the words of interlocution. He believes that public sentiment is on the right side but public courage is not, that men are too likely to wonder how it would affect their business should they be too active in the temperance cause. Young people are more easily influenced by the consistency of such temperance men, consequently have no respect for them and their teaching is lost. "Example is better than precept," and consistency must be required to do good. Second, "Sound Teachings." There is too much lecturing done, and statistics are talked about, but men may be convinced and tired of them and they do no good at all. In a constantly growing country like this there is no chance of arriving at a perfectly correct statement of statistics but it is true that when intemperance enters a home, prosperity and happiness go out. People should make themselves examples and honor or shame for the good that is in them waiting to be drawn out perhaps, and they will be likely to endeavor to make themselves worthy of the honor. He alludes to the inconsistency of temperance men who smoke, as preaching against the sin of smoking, and yet are themselves a slave to another. Third: "Provide and Encourage Wholesome Amusement for the Young." Young men should be industrious and should read good books, of pure worth and good teaching, like the biography of men who have done great things. Good books and noble places in the world will inspire them to live noble lives. Then for recreation let good innocent amusements be provided and they will not seek it in bad company. Any person respected by another may have an influence over that person for good, and will be able to get him to do good, and bound in his heart, and draw them out to high and good motives. He concluded his remarks by emphasizing the fact that consistency is life. Mr. Thornton then invited any others interested to speak, and as no one did so at once, he invited Rev. Mr. C. K. Wright, of Manchester, from Iowa, who was present, to speak of the standing of temperance in that state. Mr. Hazelton replied that he was not accustomed to speaking much in public, but gave a short statement of the present condition of temperance in Iowa, as very exciting for the passing of the bill, and the result of the efforts of a political question and many friends that it would not be passed by the state. He spoke of a city of 20,000 inhabitants in which there are 80 saloons, in that state and of the free use of beer and ale among the Germans. Rev. Mr. Knowles then spoke of the temperance work of the Germans from Dubuque who is quite sure that the prohibition side will win in that city. He spoke of the law being passed in our state for the study of hygiene in our schools, relating to the effect of alcohol on the system. He then spoke of the tobacco question as similar to the temperance question. One of these symptoms was a sudden start in sleep which the physical soul was the effort of Nature to restore circulation to the blood about the heart and the habit grew upon him until one day he read in a paper a few statements made by a noted physician who described some of the effects of smoking as produced by smokers as effects of tobacco on the system. One of these symptoms was a sudden start in sleep which the physical soul was the effort of Nature to restore circulation to the blood about the heart and the habit grew upon him until one day he read in a paper a few statements made by a noted physician who described some of the effects of tobacco on the system. Prof. Round's son is here on a visit before round's Amherst College. He has been spending the summer at the Gilead House.

A new black and gilt sign with U. S. and C. Express on it, has been placed on the outside wall of their office in the post room.

Mr. Henry White has not been at work recently on account of poor health.

Mr. Samuel Currier, at Lower Interlakes, has had his house newly shingled.

L. M. Howe and wife returned home from Boston, Thursday, of last week.

Eugene S. Bailey has been improving the walks about his home.

Hiram Bishop, the new blacksmith has bought the place owned by William Irving.

John Whittemore intends building a house in the field back of the late Mr. Cheney's residence.

Rev. Dr. Peck preached in Winthrop church Boston, Sept. 2. He returned home Thursday of last week and officiated here Sunday.

The hill and meadow back of Calley's mill on Mill Street, has been cleared of small trees and brush, making a decided improvement.

Mrs. G. A. Brown, who lives in the Boynton house, Winter street, has materials for stamping for embroidery, and would be pleased to receive work of this kind.

The advertised temperature reading at the Mt. vestry Wednesday evening of last week, was postponed until some future time on account of the Hanoverians at the hall.

I wish to say that I favor the suggestion of the Aschland correspondent in regard to a meeting at the Journeymen's office, and trust that it will prove beneficial to all who may claim an invitation.

S. D. H.

The Randolph, N. Y., Register, contains the following: "Prof. T. J. Brown, A.M., formerly of the State Normal School, and now by the Wesleyan University of Ohio, who has for the past ten or twelve years held the position of principal of the commercial department of Chamberlain Institute, and by his enterprise and zeal contributed not a little to the success of that popular school, left town Saturday afternoon, en route for the new field of labor at Burlington, Vt., where he has a commercial college established. Prof. Brown is a man who understands the theory of business well, and pupils under his charge can not fail of being benefited. He has many friends in the state, and will be greatly missed. Mr. Brown's numerous friends in Plymouth will be pleased to read the above."

II. H. Hatch has recently been in this vicinity.

The trains south have been very heavily loaded of late.

The Fair Grounds are being repaired for the coming fair.

Belle B. Leighton has new peaches, pairs and grapes for sale.

Quite a number went from here to the State Fair at Manchester.

Mrs. Charles A. French is visiting her father, Mr. Gilmore Houston.

There have recently been numerous excursions to Ossipee Park.

Mr. James Gilman is having additions to his houses on the Neck.

The down Pommeawasset Valley train Monday noon consisted of five cars.

Mr. A. J. Stephenson of Washington, D. C. was in town recently.

Mr. James G. Hoyt of Lawrence, Mass., is spending his vacation here.

C. A. Tabor has the charge of the stone work repairing on the P. V. R. Frank Smith has left M. A. Ferrin's glove shop and gone to work in Littleton.

The roller skating rink was reopened Thursday night of last week in Tufts' Hall.

There are sixteen scholars in the higher department of the school this term.

Gov. Frasier of Mass., is expected to deliver the address at the Grafton County Fair.

Mr. L. G. Wilkinson is having an addition built on his house near the depot.

V. N. Bass has recently had some painting done about his house by Hiriam Merrill.

Prof. C. H. Colby took a photograph of the railroad office and its officials.

N. P. Rogers, Esq., is visiting in town with his family. He is from Michigan City, Ind.

Mr. H. F. Wyatt and Miss Nellie Webb have been spending a season at Old Orchard.

An excursion from Montpelier to Weirs passed through here recently of twelve cars.

Two of Raymond's excursions, one up and the other down passed through here Monday noon.

Belle Leighton has the agency for the light running Singer sewing machine. Call and see them.

The Sunday Herald train will not appear any more this season, having made its last run.

The criminal docket at the November term of Court will probably be heavier than for several years past.

Mr. S. Chase's popular boarding establishment has been named the Highland House by his late summer guests.

A blind man has been in town this week, in company with a boy who sold printed slips of poetry for his benefit.

Mrs. H. B. Perkins has dissolved partnership with Mrs. W. M. Prosser, and has opened a store in Crawford's block.

Mrs. Samuel Milligan's parents of Brock, N. H., mourn the loss of their last and only child, Lucian M. Fletcher, who died on Wednesday morning, of dropsy and an attack of neural fever, having been ill for some time. He was a boy of 16 years old, and was received into the hospital by his parents.

Miss Piper of Colchester, a former graduate of the Normal School has been visiting her numerous friends here.

Miss Alice Sanborn who was called the best of the term by the suddenly dead of her mother, has returned to school.

Dr. Palmer has just put up a lamp in his front yard with his name on it, for the benefit of those requiring his services at night.

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Belle B. Leighton has new peaches, pairs and grapes for sale.

Quite a number went from here to the State Fair at Manchester.

Mrs. Charles A. French is visiting her father, Mr. Gilmore Houston.

There have recently been numerous excursions to Ossipee Park.

Mr. James Gilman is having additions to his houses on the Neck.

The down Pommeawasset Valley train Monday noon consisted of five cars.

Mr. A. J. Stephenson of Washington, D. C. was in town recently.

Mr. James G. Hoyt of Lawrence, Mass., is spending his vacation here.

C. A. Tabor has the charge of the stone work repairing on the P. V. R. Frank Smith has left M. A. Ferrin's glove shop and gone to work in Littleton.

The roller skating rink was reopened Thursday night of last week in Tufts' Hall.

There are sixteen scholars in the higher department of the school this term.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS

In Decatur, Ga., on Thursday, a negro after insulting a white woman murdered her son, and was instantly killed by two farm hands, companions of the murdered youth.

The steamship Canopus, of the Cunard line, was lost on Gulf Island, Newfoundland. The passengers and crew were saved.

A stout lady passenger on the steamer State of Indiana was considerably reduced in size after the Custer Heights disaster, had recorded sixty yards of silk from her body.

The Maid of the Mist, a small craft, was sent through the Niagara Whirlpool, on Thursday, sustaining no serious damage.

Frank James was acquitted by the jury on Thursday.

The United States Court in Massachusetts decided that there was no constructive fraud in the relations of the Credit Mobilier with the Pacific Rail roads.

At Hayes De Grasse, Md., while a Post of A. G. A. was giving an entertainment a stand fell with 1,000 women and children on it, and many were severely injured. Fortunately none were killed.

An unknown steamer was seen to sink off Indian Harbor, N. P., and it is believed that all on board perished.

The New York Greenwich State Convention adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics against signs being permitted to obtain title to land or to manage American railways; that prices labor should come into competition with the products of foreign manufacturers' tolls.

They also declared that both the old parties depend on sectional prejudices for their continued existence, therefore neither should be allowed to become members for the whole country, and that the ballot box is the only place whereon which American workingmen can strike and obtain permanent relief from present wrongs. A State ticket was nominated, with Rev. Thomas K. Boesch for Secretary of State.

The fan at the sham battle in the Grand Army of the Republic encampment of Princeton Junction, N. J., was so hot and sultry that several of the veterans were slightly wounded with gun smoke.

The opening exercises of the American Legion of the Monmouth and Middlesex Institute in Boston took place on Wednesday. Govt. Butler made the opening address, and was followed by Senator Chandler, Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, and others. Much space upon the main floor was given to the exhibits, and many of the exhibits are incomparable. North Carolina makes the largest exhibit of any single State outside of Massachusetts.

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The trial of James Scott for the shooting of Dukes, at Uniontown, Pa., has been postponed until December next.

An explosion at the Freight Yards near Montgomery, Ala., resulted in the death of two white convicts and the wounding of two colored ones.

Company A, Ninth regiment infantry, State militia, while returning from a march to the front, passed through a camp of the Second Brigade, and with a frontal charge captured the St. Louis and Peoria Railroad between Champaign and Springfield, on Tuesday. The train struck the centre of a herd of cattle and ran over some of them. The car in which the members of the company were seated was overturned, killing nine of the men and wounding fifteen others.

Hairy frost, that have afforded unusual opportunities for sport, are reported from Southern New York and the Hudson Valley.

—A collision from the United States, caused by a fall of the Royal family, is to come for Washington, D. C.

—Frosts were bad in the destruction of the winter wheat and rye, and were very destructive to the crops.

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